

## **COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL BETWEEN A GATEWAY AND AN ACCESS POINT**

### **FIELD OF INVENTION**

5        The present invention generally relates to wireless networks, and more specifically, to communications over wireless local area networks (WLAN).

### **BACKGROUND OF INVENTION**

Wireless fidelity (Wi-Fi) technology is rapidly gaining acceptance by many corporate and individual entities as an alternative to a wired LAN. Wi-Fi is specified in the 802.11 specification from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and is part of a series of specifications together with 802.11, 802.11(a), 802.11(b), and 802.11(g). Wi-Fi access points (called "hot spots") have been established in various other in public spaces such as in hotels, airports, cafes, bookstores, among other public and private spaces.

These "hot spots" enable individuals having mobile devices such as lap tops, PDA's, and the like having wireless capabilities to access a wireless local area network (WLAN) to illustratively send and receive information over the internet. That is, an individual illustratively having a lap top with browser capabilities may access the internet to download email, video and/or audio information, among other information from the internet.

One problem associated with deploying the access points among the various "hot spots" is that each access point must be manually configured. Manually configuring each "hot spot" is time consuming and expensive, especially in instances where numerous access points are being deployed. Furthermore, access points do not provide any quality of service (QOS) related features for an end user. In particular, access points illustratively operating under the 802.11(b) standard are capable of transferring information at a rate of eleven (11) megabits per second (mbps). However, as the number of users access the access point, the bandwidth is divided amongst the users, such that the transfer rate as seen by the users diminishes. Such reductions in the transfer rate that occur when additional users access a particular access point, may hinder those users who require greater transfer rates to receive information from the access point. Therefore, there is a need in the art for a gateway to

access point protocol that has automatic configuration capabilities, as well as quality of service related features.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5        The disadvantages heretofore associated with the prior art are overcome by the present invention of a method and communications protocol in a computer readable medium of a general purpose computer system that operates as a special purpose controller when executing at least one program for broadcasting information. The communications protocol includes an access  
10 point location, an access point Internet protocol (IP) address, a media access control (MAC) address, a number of access point radios, and a radio type protocol of each access point radio.

The communications protocol may be implemented to register an access point with a gateway in a network, such as a wireless network. In one  
15 embodiment, a first method for registering at least one access point with a gateway in a network comprises an access point broadcasting a query message to a plurality of gateways in a network. Accordingly, the broadcasting access point may receive at least one response back respectively from at least one gateway. In particular, the broadcasting access point receives, from at least  
20 one gateway, a respective service discovery message. The access point selects an appropriate gateway in an instance where more than one service discovery message is received from more than one gateway, and sends an access point registration request comprising an access point location, IP address, MAC address, radio type, and power level information of said access  
25 point to said selected gateway. The selected gateway then stores the access point registration request information, thereby registering the access point with the gateway.

In a second embodiment, a second method for registering at least one access point with a gateway in a network comprises broadcasting, from a  
30 gateway, a discovery message to at least one access point in a network. Each access point receiving the discovery message sends an access point registration request comprising access point location, IP address, MAC address, radio type, and power level information of the access point to the broadcasting

gateway. The broadcasting gateway then stores the access point registration request information, thereby registering the access point.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

5       The teachings of the present invention can be readily understood by considering the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 depicts a block diagram of a first embodiment of a wireless network suitable for use in the present invention;

10      FIG. 2 depicts a block diagram of a second embodiment of a wireless network suitable for use in the present invention;

FIG. 3 depicts a block diagram of an exemplary gateway suitable for use in the wireless networks of FIGS. 1 and 2;

15      FIG. 4 depicts an exemplary access point suitable for use in the wireless networks of FIGS. 1 and 2;

FIG. 5 depicts a flow diagram of a method for storing a new access point in the wireless networks of FIGS. 1 and 2;

FIGS. 6A and 6B collectively depict a flow chart of a second method for storing a new access point in the wireless networks of FIGS. 1 and 2;

20      FIG. 7 depicts a block diagram of a data structure suitable for sending an access point registration request message to one or more gateways in the wireless networks of FIGS. 1 and 2;

FIG. 8 depicts a flow diagram of a method for initiating a service session for a mobile host at an access point;

25      FIG. 9 depicts a block diagram of a third embodiment of a wireless network suitable for use in the present invention;

FIG. 10 depicts a flow diagram of a method for roaming between access points of the wireless network of FIG. 9.

To facilitate understanding of the present invention, identical reference numerals have been used, where possible, to designate identical elements that are common to the figures.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a communications protocol (data structure) and associated methods for systematically configuring new gateways and/or access points installed in a wireless network environment, thereby

5 reducing the time and cost associated with setting up or modifying a wireless network, such as a wireless fidelity local area network. Furthermore, the method and communications protocol of the present invention provide a quality-of-service (QOS) related features for end users illustratively of the wireless network environment. The communications protocol and method of the present

10 invention are illustratively described in the context of a wireless network having a plurality of gateways and access points, however, one skilled in the art will appreciate that the communications protocol and associated methods may be implemented in other types of network environments, such as Hyperlan, wireless personal area networks, 802.16 protocol networks, among others.

15 FIG. 1 depicts a block diagram of a first embodiment of a wireless network 100 suitable for use in the present invention. In particular, the exemplary wireless network 100 is a decentralized network comprising a wireless service provider 110, a customer site network 130, a plurality of mobile hosts 150<sub>11</sub> through 150<sub>nr</sub> (collectively mobile hosts 150) and a public network,

20 such as the internet, 102. The mobile hosts 150 communicate with the customer site via wireless communications, illustratively under the 802.11(a), 802.11(b), 802.11(g), Bluetooth standards, among other wireless communication standards. The customer site network 130 typically comprises an Ethernet based network (e.g., fast Ethernet) and communicates with the

25 service provider 110 via a gateway over a high speed communications network, such as a T-1 or T-3 wired carrier lines, or digital subscriber lines (DSL), such as Asymmetric DSL (ADSL), High bit-rate DSL (HDSL), and the like.

The service provider 110 comprises a billing/provisioning system server 112, a roaming server 114, an authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) server 116, and a domain name server/dynamic hosts configuration protocol server (DNS/DHCP) server 118, a firewall 120, and an aggregation router 122. The service provider 110 is coupled to the customer site 130 via the internet 102, via the firewall 120 and aggregation router 122.

The customer site 130 comprises a site router 136 illustratively having a firewall, a wireless local area network gateway 134, an Ethernet switch 132 and a plurality of wireless access points 138<sub>1</sub> through 138<sub>n</sub> (collectively access points 138). As will be discussed in further detail below, each access point 138

5 is associated with one or more "hot spots" such as "hot spots" 140<sub>1</sub> through 140<sub>n</sub> (collectively "hot spots" 140), which enable wireless communications between one or more wireless mobile hosts 150 and each of the access points 138. As illustratively shown in FIG. 1, wireless hosts 150<sub>11</sub> through 150<sub>1p</sub> communicate with access point 138<sub>1</sub> via the "hot spot" 140<sub>1</sub>. Similarly, mobile

10 hosts 150<sub>21</sub> through 150<sub>2q</sub> may communicate with access point 138<sub>2</sub> via the "hot spot" 140<sub>2</sub>, and so forth.

The mobile host (e.g., 150<sub>11</sub> through 150<sub>nr</sub>) may be any computer device having wireless capabilities, as well as internet browsing and email messaging capabilities. For example, a mobile host may be a lap top computer, a PDA, a

15 cellular phone, or any other wireless communication devices having Internet capabilities.

The AAA server 116 of the service provider 110 handles user requests for access to the wireless services and provides authentication, authorization, and accounting services. The AAA server 116 interacts with the gateway 134 at

20 the customer site 130 via path 162, as discussed in further detail below. The billing/provisioning server 112 maintains a database of billing records of each subscriber for services, and provides billing information for services rendered by the service provider 110. The billing/provisioning server 112 interacts with the AAA server 116 once the subscriber of wireless services has been

25 authenticated.

The roaming server 114 of the service provider 110 tracks the locations of the mobile hosts 150 during their connectivity to the access points 138. When a mobile host, such as the mobile host 150<sub>11</sub> that is connected to a first access point 138<sub>1</sub>, roams to a second access point 138<sub>2</sub>, the roaming server

30 114 tracks the new location of the mobile hosts 150<sub>11</sub>.

The DNS/DHCP server 118 translates domain names into internet protocol addresses and centrally manages and automates the assignment of IP addresses in the service provider's network. That is the DNS/DHCP server

dynamically assigns a unique IP address to each of the mobile host 150 that seek connectivity to the wireless network 100, as is conventionally known in the art. The plurality of access points 138 of a customer site 130 are coupled to an Ethernet switch 132 via physical wiring such as optical fiber, fast Ethernet (e.g., 5 gigabyte Ethernet, 10 gigabyte Ethernet) and the like. The Ethernet switch 132 is coupled to the customer site gateway 134, which provides access to the service provider 110 and the internet 102 via a customer site router 136 (and firewall). The Ethernet switch 132, gateway 134, and the site router 136 together form a backbone of the customer site network 130.

10        Each of the access points 138 comprise one or more radio transceivers (not shown) that establish a respective “hot spot” 140 to allow a plurality of mobile hosts 150 to communicate with the access points according to the 802.11 standards, Bluetooth standards, among other wireless communication standards. Specifically, a mobile host (e.g., mobile hosts 150<sub>11</sub>) seeking 15 Internet services provided by the service provider 110 sends a registration request to the access point 138 via wireless communications. The access point 138 forwards the registration request to the AAA server 116 of the service provider 110 via the Ethernet switch 132, gateway 134, site router 136, and an aggregation router 122. The AAA server 116 authenticates and authorizes the 20 user. If such user is found to be a subscriber for such services, the AAA server 112 assigns an IP address and sends the user profile information, such as session key information, QoS profile information, allowable session time, and the like, to the WLAN gateway 134. The roaming server 114 serves as a network manager to allow a system administrator to identify and display the 25 active users, the number of users per access point, and other administrative functions. The DNS/DHCP server allocates the IP address dynamically to the users once the users have been authenticated.

FIG. 2 depicts a block diagram of a second embodiment of a wireless network 200 suitable for use in the present invention. The network 200 of FIG. 30 2 is a centralized network having the same structure as the network of FIG. 1 except that the gateway 134 is now installed as part of the service provider equipment 110, as opposed to the customer site network 130. In particular, the billing/provisioning server 112, AAA server 116, and IP roaming server 114 are

coupled to the gateway 234 via the firewall 120. The gateway 234 is coupled to the Internet 102 and a wireless service provider transport network 202 via the aggregation router 122. In one embodiment the wireless service provider (WSP) transport network 202 may be a hybrid fiber co-axle (HFC) network, an optical fiber network, among other transport networks. The customer site 230 illustratively comprises the access points 130<sub>1</sub> through 130<sub>n</sub>, which are coupled to the Ethernet switch 108, as discussed above with respect to FIG. 1. The Ethernet switch 108 is coupled directly to the site router and firewall 136, which is then coupled to the WSP transport network 202. During operation, a user of a mobile host 150 accesses an access point 138 via wireless communications from the mobile host 150 and sends a registration request for services to the AAA server 116 of the service provider 210, which then authenticates, authorizes and enables subscribers of such services to receive access to the internet 102, as is conventionally known in the art.

Fig. 3 depicts a block diagram of an exemplary gateway 136 suitable for use in the present invention. In particular, the exemplary gateway 136 comprises a processor 302, memory 304, support circuits 306, I/O circuitry 308, and one or more storage devices 310 illustratively coupled via one or more buses 312. Specifically, the processor 302 cooperates with conventional support circuitry 306, such as power supplies, clock circuits, cache memory, and the like, as well as circuits that assist in executing the software routines stored in the memory 304. As such, it is contemplated that some of the process steps discussed herein as software processes may be implemented within hardware, for example, a circuitry that cooperates with the processor 302 to perform various steps.

The memory 304 may be volatile memory, such as DRAM, SRAM, and the like. The storage device 310 may be non-volatile memory such as disc drives, programmable read only memory (PROM) and the like, and the IO circuitry may include various ports that form an interface between the various function elements communicating with the gateway 136. For example, in the embodiment of FIG. 1, the gateway 136 communicates with the Ethernet switch 132 and the site router 136.

Although the gateway of FIG. 3 is depicted as a general purpose computer that is programmed to perform various control functions in accordance with the present invention, the invention can be implemented in hardware such as, for example, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC). As such, it is 5 intended that the processes described herein be broadly interpreted as being equivalently performed by software, hardware, or a combination thereof.

FIG. 4 depicts a block diagram of an exemplary access point 138 suitable for use in the present invention. Specifically, the access point 138 comprises a processor 402, memory 404, support circuits 406, IO circuits 408, at least one 10 storage device 410, and an optional EPROM 412, which are illustratively coupled via one or more local buses 414. The processor 402 cooperates with the conventional support circuits 406, such as power supplies, clock circuits, cache memory, and the like, as well as circuits that assist in executing the software routines stored in the memory 404. As such, it is contemplated that 15 some of the process steps discussed herein as software processes may be implemented within hardware, for example, as circuitry that cooperates with the processor 402 to perform various steps.

The memory 404 may be volatile memory such as DRAM, SRAM, and the like, while the storage device 410 may be non-volatile memory such as one 20 or more disc drives or any other non-volatile storage medium device. The I/O circuits 408 form an interface between various functional elements communicating with the access point 138. The above-mentioned components (i.e., memory 404, storage device 410, support circuits 406, processor 402, and I/O circuits 408) are coupled to the one or more local buses 414. The local 25 buses 414 are in turn, coupled to one or more peripheral buses 418 via an interface (bridge) 416. A plurality of transceivers 420<sub>1</sub> through 420<sub>3</sub> are illustratively connected to the peripheral bus 418 to support wireless communications between the access point 138 and the wireless mobile host 150.

30 In the illustrative embodiment of FIG. 4, the first transceiver 420<sub>1</sub> operates under the 802.11(a) standard, the second transceiver 420<sub>2</sub> operates under the 802.11(b) standard, while the third exemplary transceiver 420<sub>3</sub> operates under the 802.11(g) standard. It is noted that each of these

transceivers communicates with the subscriber wireless host device 150 via a respective antenna 422<sub>1</sub> through 420<sub>3</sub> (collectively antennas 422). It is further noted that each of the transceivers comprises base-band processing circuitry (not shown) coupled to the radio frequency (RF) transmitters and receivers.

5 Each of the base-band processing circuitry performs digital processing for a respective wireless communication protocol (e.g., 802.11(a), 802.11(b), and 802.11(g)), service by the access point 138. While the access point 138 illustrated in FIG. 4 is shown to support three separate wireless communication protocols, other embodiments of the access point 138 may support one, two, or  
10 more than three communication protocols.

Furthermore, it is noted that more than one transceiver may be implemented to support each of the wireless communication protocols. For example, as shown in FIG. 4, two transceivers 420<sub>31</sub> and 420<sub>32</sub> are illustratively provided to provide wireless communications under the 802.11(g) standard. In  
15 this instance, the two receivers 420<sub>31</sub> and 420<sub>32</sub> operate in different frequency channels. It is noted that under the 802.11(b) standard, a total of eleven channels may be provided of which only three are non-overlapping channels.

FIG. 5 depicts a flow diagram of a first method for registering an access point (AP) with a gateway (GW) 136. The flow chart of FIG. 5 is divided into two columns with the functional aspects of the gateway 136 in the left column and the functional aspects of the access point 138 in the right column. The method 500 of FIG. 5 illustrates how an access point 138 is registered with a gateway 136 when a gateway 136 is powered up. The method 500 begins at step 501 and proceeds to step 502 where a gateway 136 is powered up in the network  
20 100. At step 504, the gateway 136 broadcasts a service discovery query to the AP's 138 in the network 100. The method 500 then proceeds to step 506.  
25 100. At step 506 the AP's 138 in the network 100 receive the broadcasted service discovery query message from the newly powered up gateway 136. At step 508 the access point receiving the service discovery query message  
30 initiates an AP registration request message to be sent to the gateway 136.

FIG. 7 depicts a data structure of an exemplary AP registration request message 700. Referring to FIG. 7, the data structure of the AP registration request message 700 comprises a plurality of fields, including a location field

702, and IP address field 704, a MAC address 706, number of radios 708, radio types 710, power level 712, frequency channel field 714, lifetime field 716, and a security field 718, among other fields 720. The location field 702 illustratively comprises alpha-numeric characters describing the location of the access  
5 points. The IP address field 704 includes the unique IP address of the access point 138, while the MAC address 706 contains the unique MAC address of the access point 138. As noted above with respect to FIG. 4, more than one radio may be installed in each access point. Accordingly, field 708 contains the  
10 number of radios installed in the access point 138. Field 710 defines the radio type, for example, such as the 802.11(a) transceiver 802.11(b) transceiver, or 802.11(g) transceiver. Field 712 provides the power level of the radio being utilized by the access point 138. Furthermore, the frequency channel field 714 provides the frequency channel of the channel being utilized by the radio of the access point 138. For instance, under the 802.11(b) protocol, a total of eleven  
15 channels are available with three of such channels being non-overlapping channels.

The lifetime field 716 comprises one or more bytes that are set to establish a permanent association between the access point 138 and the gateway 136, or a temporary association there between. In one embodiment, if  
20 the lifetime field is set to all 1's, a permanent association between the access point and gateway is created. Otherwise, the access point 138 is required to refresh the AP/gateway association before the lifetime expires. The lifetime may be set to a time period such as a day or days, week, or otherwise to refresh itself with the gateway. In this later embodiment, the periodic refreshing serves  
25 as a heartbeat of the AP 138, such that the health of the AP 138 may be periodically determined.

The security field 718 may illustratively include 64-bit or 128-bit wireless equivalent privacy (WEP) keys under the 802.11 standard, which can be used each access point 138, or any other private keys that allow a gateway 134 to  
30 communicate with each access point 138. It is noted that other fields 720 may include, quality of service information, and the like, as required.

Referring to FIG. 5, at step 510, the access point 138 provides the AP location, IP address, MAC address, radio type, and power level information in

the registration request 700. As discussed above, if the AP 138 comprises more than one radio, then the number of radios and frequency channels of the radio is also included in the registration request 700. The method then proceeds to step 512. At step 512, the access point 138 selects a random

5 delay to send the AP registration request message.

Since the gateway 136 has broadcasted the discovery query to all of the AP's 138 in the network 100, each access point 138 selects a random delay to send a message in order to avoid collisions of the messages from all of the AP's when being sent back to the gateway 136. In one embodiment the random

10 delay that is selected is between 0 and 100 milliseconds. Once the random delay is selected by the AP 138, the AP 138 unicasts the AP registration request 700 to the gateway 136 that broadcasted the service discovery query.

At step 516, the broadcasting gateway 136 receives the AP registration request message from the access point 138 and at step 518, stores the

15 registration information in a database. That is, the gateway 136 builds a database of all the AP's that register with it such that the gateway 136 can support a hand-off feature when a mobile host 150 roams between one "hot spot" 140 and another "hot spot". The method then proceeds to step 599 where the method 500 ends.

20 FIGS. 6A and 6B collectively depict a flow diagram of a second method 600 of registering an access point 138 with a gateway 136. FIGS. 6A of 6B are divided into two columns where the functional aspects of the gateway 136 are shown on the right side, while the functional aspects of the access point 138 are shown on the left side of the FIGS. The method 600 starts at step 601 and

25 proceeds to step 602, where an access point is powered up 602. Specifically, a new access point may be installed in a network 100 or a previously installed access point may be rebooted, for example, to download a new software image, recover from a power failure, and the like. The method 600 then proceeds to step 604. At step 604, the access point broadcasts a gateway query message

30 over the network 100.

At step 606, a gateway 136 in the network 100 receives the gateway query message, and at step 608, each of the gateways in the network 100 determines whether the AP that broadcasted the gateway query message is

registered. That is, each gateway checks its database of registered access points to determine whether the broadcasting access point 138 is registered therewith. If at step 610 the broadcasting AP 138 is registered with the gateway, the method 600 proceeds to step 699 where the method 600 ends. If 5 at step 610 the broadcasting AP 138 is not registered at the gateway 136, at step 612 the gateway 136 sends a unicast service discovery message to the broadcasting AP 138. That is, each gateway in the network 100 that does not contain a record of the broadcasting AP as being a registered AP therewith, then sends a unicast service discovery message to that broadcasting AP. The 10 method 600 then proceeds to step 614.

At step 614, the broadcasting AP 138 receives at least one service discovery message (SDM) from the gateways 136 that do not have the broadcasting AP registered. At step 616, the AP 138 determines whether the number of SDMs is greater than one. In other words, the access point 15 determines whether it has received more than one service discovery message. If the number of SDMs the broadcasting AP receives is not greater than one, then the method 600 proceeds to step 620 where the AP initiates an AP registration request message to the gateway. If however, the number of SDMs is greater than one, then the method 600 proceeds to step 618, where the 20 access point 138 selects an appropriate gateway for registration. Determining factors for selecting an appropriate gateway include costs of using the gateway, load at each gateway, system features provided by each gateway, and the like. The method 600 then proceeds to 620, where the AP 138 initiates an AP registration request message to the selected gateway. The method then 25 proceeds to step 622.

At step 622, the AP provides the AP location, IP address, MAC address, number of radios, radio type, radio frequency channel, and lifetime information in the registration request 700, as discussed above with regard to FIG. 7. At step 624, the AP optionally attaches security information to the registration 30 request 700. The security information of field 718 of the registration message 700 illustratively provides a key to encrypt any message exchange between the gateway and each access point. Thus, a rogue access point is blocked from

eavesdropping during an exchange of messages between another access point and a gateway.

At step 626, the AP selects a random delay to send the registration request to a gateway, and at step 628, the AP 138 unicasts the AP registration

5 to the selected gateway, as discussed above with respect to steps 512 and 514 of FIG. 5. At step 630, the selected gateway receives the AP registration request message, and at step 632 the selected gateway stores the AP registration information in a database therein, thereby registering the access point with that particular gateway. The method 600 then proceeds to step 699

10 where the method 600 ends.

FIG. 8 depicts a flow diagram of a method 800 for initiating a service session for a mobile host 150 at an access point 138. Once the access points 138 and gateways 134 in the network 100 have been implemented and registered with each other by the service provider 110, the user of a mobile host

15 150 may seek access to the internet 102 via an access point 138. In the flow diagram of FIG. 8, communications between a mobile host 150, a first access point 138<sub>1</sub>, a second access point 138<sub>2</sub>, and a gateway 134 are illustratively shown. At step 802, the mobile host 150 sends an association request to the first access point 138<sub>1</sub> in a manner conventionally known in the art. Upon

20 receiving the association request, at step 804, the first access point 138<sub>1</sub> sends an association reply back to the mobile host 150 also in a manner conventionally known in the art.

Once the mobile host 150 has been associated with a particular access point 138 (e.g., AP 138<sub>1</sub>), the mobile host 150 may then request services, such

25 as internet access, from the service provider 110. In particular, at step 806, the mobile host 150 sends an open service access point (SAP) request (e.g., open\_SAP\_request) message to the gateway 134 via its associated access point 138. The open\_SAP\_request may illustratively include, as required, an identifier to identify a particular wireless modem (e.g., wireless LAN card installed in the

30 mobile host), the number of elements in a connection group, an array of connections, any other user data, and a list of the access points 138 that the mobile host 150 may be in communication range.

Specifically, each access point 138 sends out a beacon signal operating at a predefined frequency. That is, each access point beacon signal operates at a predetermined frequency that is different from any other nearby (adjacent) access point beacon signal in the vicinity. As a mobile host 150 comes within 5 range of a beacon signal (e.g., approximately 100 feet) of an access point, the mobile host 150 is then able to establish communications with that particular access point 138.

Referring to FIG. 1, mobile host 150<sub>1p</sub> may receive a first beacon signal from the access point 138<sub>1</sub>, as well as a second beacon signal from the access 10 point 138<sub>2</sub>, which is in close proximity (e.g., 100 feet) of the first access point 138<sub>1</sub>. For example, a shopping mall having two independently operated stores (merchant customer sites) located nearby (e.g., adjacent) to each other, may have an access point 138 proximately located. Alternatively, a single entity (merchant) may provide multiple access points 138 to facilitate a large number 15 of users at a particular location for its customers. Once a mobile host 150 receives one or more beacon signals, the mobile host 150 includes in its open\_SAP\_request message to the gateway 134, a list of those access points associated with a respective beacon signal received (i.e., heard) by the mobile host 150. For example, if a MH 150 receives (hears) three beacon signals from 20 three different access points, then three access point identifiers corresponding to those three access points are included in the open\_SAP\_request message to the gateway 134.

Furthermore, the request for services may include various grades of quality-of-service (QoS) information. The grades of service are quality of service 25 levels, which illustratively include constant bit rate (CBR), variable bit rate (VBR), real-time variable bit rate (VBR-rt), controlled load, guarantee service, best effort services, among other services known in the industry. In one embodiment, best effort level of service may be a default level of service. However, in those instances where a user requires requested information (e.g., 30 video stream) without delay or artifacts that may occur when using best effort level of service, the user may request a guaranteed service level, which provides dedicated bandwidth to provide the requested information.

As noted above, the mobile host 150 may also include in the open\_SAP\_request message a number of elements in a connection group. In particular, a user may wish to establish multiple session connections with a gateway, where each session has a different quality of service level. For 5 example, one session may have dedicated bandwidth, while a second session only requires a best effort service level. In this example, there will be two elements in the connection group. Moreover, each entry in the array contains information about one connection element in the connection group.

At step 808, the associated access point 138 forwards the 10 open\_SAP\_request message to the gateway 134. In particular, the access point 138 identifies, from a database stored in memory 404, a particular gateway 134 it is currently registered with, and the access point 138 sends the open\_SAP\_request message to its associated registered gateway 134.

The registered gateway 134 receiving the open\_SAP\_request message 15 then determines whether the user is a subscriber for services provided by the service provider 110. That is, the gateway communicates with the AAA server 116 of the service provider 110 to confirm the user as a subscriber, and the billing/provisioning system 112 to track the billing information.

If the user is not a subscriber, then the request is rejected, and in one 20 embodiment, the user may be offered an opportunity to become a subscriber. Otherwise, the gateway 134 sends a termination message to the access point 138, which is forwarded to the mobile host 150. However, if the user is determined to be a subscriber for services, then the gateway 134 determines 25 whether the mobile host 150 should associate with the requested access point (e.g., AP 138<sub>1</sub>) or another access point that is within the range of the mobile host 150, such as exemplary access point 138<sub>2</sub>. In particular, the gateway 124 may determine that the access point where the open\_SAP\_request message originated is being over utilized (i.e., reaching or reached maximum bandwidth capacity). Therefore, gateway may perform load balancing by rejecting the 30 open\_SAP\_request message with an appropriate error code and include a different access point for the mobile host 150 to associate with. The method then proceeds to step 810.

At step 810, the gateway 134 sends an open\_SAP\_response message back to the originating access point (with the appropriate access point identifier). For purposes of better understanding the load balancing aspect of the invention, it is assumed that the gateway 134 has determined that the first 5 access point 138<sub>1</sub> is being over utilized. The gateway 134 includes in the open\_SAP\_response message a rejection code associated with the open\_SAP\_request message from the first access point 138<sub>1</sub>, as well as the AP identifier for a suitable access point, such as AP2 138<sub>2</sub>. That is, since the gateway 134 knows which access points the mobile host can hear, the gateway 10 is capable of selecting one of those access points suitable for providing services for the mobile host 150, as well as providing load balancing. The gateway sends the open\_SAP\_response message to the originating access point 138<sub>1</sub>, and at step 812, the receiving access point (i.e., AP 138<sub>1</sub>) forwards the open\_SAP\_response message back to the mobile host 150.

15       Optional steps 814 and 816 illustrate communications between the mobile host 150 and a second access point, in an instance where the gateway 134 rejected the open\_SAP\_request message from a first access point 138<sub>1</sub> and identified a second access point 138<sub>2</sub> to provide connectivity. In particular, at optional step 814 (drawn in phantom), the mobile host 150 sends an 20 association request to the exemplary second access point 138<sub>2</sub> in an instance where the gateway 134 determined that the first access point 138<sub>1</sub> was not suitable (e.g., for purposes of load balancing) to provide a wireless connection for the mobile host 150. Then, at step 816 (also drawn in phantom), the second access point 138<sub>2</sub> sends an association reply back to the mobile host 150 in a 25 manner conventionally known in the art.

At step 818, the mobile host 150 sends an open\_SAP\_request to the gateway 134 via the second access point 138<sub>2</sub>. Specifically, at step 818, the mobile host 150 sends an open\_SAP\_request to the second access point 138<sub>2</sub>. At step 820, the second access point 138<sub>2</sub> forwards the open\_SAP\_request to 30 the gateway 134. At step 822, the gateway 134 sends an open\_SAP\_response to the mobile host 150, also via the second access point 138<sub>2</sub>. Specifically, at step 822, the gateway 134 sends an open\_SAP\_response to the second

access point 138<sub>2</sub>. At step 824, the second access point 138<sub>2</sub> forwards the open\_SAP\_request to the mobile host 150.

It is noted that the open\_SAP\_request and open\_SAP\_response contain similar information as discussed above with respect to the

- 5 open\_SAP\_request/response sent to the first access point 138<sub>1</sub>. That is, the gateway 134, may determine that the second access point 138<sub>2</sub> is no longer suitable for providing wireless communications for the MH 150, and select another access point (i.e., radio transceiver) to provide wireless connectivity.

Once the gateway 134 sends an acceptance code in the

- 10 open\_SAP\_response for a particular access point (e.g., AP2 138<sub>2</sub>), at step 826, the user may communicate and request data from a particular source of information, illustratively over the Internet. For example, the user may illustratively browse an Internet browser of the mobile host 150, and send a request for data from a web site on the Internet 102 through the exemplary
- 15 second access point 138<sub>2</sub> to the gateway 134. The gateway 134 then sends the request to the site router 136 to a data source (e.g., data server) on the Internet 102. At step 828, the gateway 134 receives the requested information (packetized information) from the data source on the Internet 102 via the customer site router 136, and forwards the packetized data to the mobile host
- 20 150, via the exemplary second access point 138<sub>2</sub>. It is noted that if the gateway 134 had accepted the first open\_SAP\_request for the first access point 138<sub>1</sub> in the open\_SAP\_response of steps 810 and 812, the method 800 would have proceeded directly to step 824 to allow the user to communicate with a data source, illustratively on the Internet 102, via the first access point 138<sub>1</sub> and the
- 25 gateway 134.

It is noted that one skilled in the art will appreciate that a mobile host 150 and gateway 134 may also perform similar functions described above using Mobile-IP registration/response messages with additional information fields. That is, instead of using open\_SAP\_request/response messages, Mobile-IP

- 30 registration messages having information fields containing access point information may alternatively be utilized.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 4, in one embodiment, load balancing may be provided in an instance where many users are associated with one of a plurality

of transceivers 420 of a common access point 138. For example, in FIG. 4, if the second transceiver 420<sub>21</sub>, which operates under the 802.11(b) protocol, is primarily being utilized in the access point 138, then the transceiver 420<sub>21</sub> is capable of providing 11mbps to all of the users associated with that transceiver.

5 If 11 users are receiving service from that particular transceiver 420<sub>21</sub>, then each mobile host 150 associated with that transceiver 420<sub>2</sub> is only receiving one megabyte per second worth of data.

Accordingly, the gateway 134 is also capable of providing load balancing to relieve a transceiver 420 from over usage, which results in diminished  
10 bandwidth capacity for each user. Specifically, the gateway 134 monitors the number of users and the type (i.e., radio protocol) of transceiver providing such services.

To provide load balancing, the gateway 134 rejects an open\_SAP\_request or registration request from a new user, thereby forcing the  
15 LAN card of the MH 150 to reassociate with a different transceiver 420 in the access point 138. For example, a mobile host 150 that initially associates with the gateway 134 via an exemplary first transceiver 420<sub>1</sub> operating on channel 2 of access point 138<sub>1</sub>, will include in the open\_SAP\_request message, any other transceivers (e.g., transceivers 420<sub>21</sub>, 420<sub>22</sub>, and 420<sub>3</sub>) in the same access point  
20 138<sub>1</sub>, as well as other access points (e.g., AP2 138<sub>2</sub>) within range of the MH 150. In a response back to the mobile host 150, the gateway 134 may include a rejection code in the response, as well as a new access point identifier.

For example, the rejection code in the open SAP\_response message from the gateway 134 will identify the first transceiver 420<sub>1</sub> as being rejected,  
25 and includes a new access point identifier for a radio transceiver having less activity than the first transceiver 420<sub>1</sub> (e.g., the second transceiver 420<sub>2</sub> of the first access point 138<sub>1</sub>, or an entirely different access point, such as access point 138<sub>2</sub>). Accordingly, the gateway 134 may hand-off one or more of the mobile hosts 150 to either a secondary transceiver (e.g., transceiver 420<sub>22</sub>) in  
30 the same access point 138<sub>1</sub>, or a different access point that has available bandwidth to accept additional mobile hosts 150, thereby relieving the first transceiver 420<sub>21</sub> (or access point) from over usage.

In one embodiment, the gateway 134 periodically unicasts link status request messages to each of the access points 138 registered with that particular gateway. The link status request from the gateway 134 is used to indicate radio link information for an access point. With respect to the mobile hosts, the information requested is specific to the radio link between the mobile host and the access point, while with respect to each access point, the information requested is aggregate values for all mobile hosts connected to that access point. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that the frequency of the link status requests from the gateway to the access points is network dependent, and may vary from network to network depending on the particular loading of such network.

The link status request message may include a request for various types of information, such as number of packets (bytes) successfully transmitted, number of packets (bytes) not successfully transmitted, number of packets that were dropped due to excessive retransmission, number of packets dropped due to timeout (old age), number of packets received, among other information. In one embodiment, the link status request may indicate that all the statistical information illustratively associated with an access point be sent in a link status response message.

Alternatively, the link status request may include one or more bytes (e.g., "SubType=x" (where x is an integer)) indicating specific information to be sent in the response from the access points. For example, a sub type message "SubType=1" may signify that the gateway requests the total number of packets/bytes the access point receives/transmits, as well as the number of error packets. Alternatively, a sub type message "SubType=2" may signify sending the information associated with SubType=1 message, as well as the number of users attached to the access point and the signal strength of the access point, and so forth.

In response to the specific link status request message, each of the access points 138 sends a link status response comprising a statistics report to the gateway 134. The link status response includes a header indicating the address of the gateway and a payload comprising the statistics report, which

includes downlink/uplink packets/bytes sent, downlink/uplink packet/byte errors, number of contention attempts/failures, among other statistical information.

Depending on the capability of the access point 138, the statistics report may comprise an aggregation of statistics for the entire access point (i.e., all of

5 the transceivers 420 within the access point) or a predetermined number of transceivers 420 in the access point. The gateway 134 compiles and stores the statistics reports from the access points 138 and uses the information therein to administer load balancing for the access points, admissions, and QOS control functions.

10 In one embodiment, the communication protocol of the present invention allows the gateway 134 to change the configuration of the radios 420 in an access point 138 using a reconfiguration request command. For example, two access points may be deployed near each other and operating on the same channel (e.g., channel 1), but not within a range that would cause interference therebetween. If a service provider 110 later wished to add another access point (AP3) to increase the wireless data capacity, as well as change one of the existing access points (e.g., AP2) such that it operates on another frequency (e.g., channel 4), the gateway can send AP2 a reconfiguration request message with the frequency field populated with Channel 4. The AP2 will respond back

15 with a reconfiguration response after it has tuned to Channel 4.

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The gateway can also send a configuration request message to the new access point (AP3) to configure some radio parameters, for example, contention free period and contention free period max duration, if the radio supports 802.11 PCF function. The 802.11 PCF MAC runs on a cycle consisting of a contention 25 free period and a contention period. It is noted that the period may be changed. For example, in an instance where real-time traffic increases, it may be desirable to also increase the contention free period.

In another embodiment, the reconfiguration request may be utilized in instances where the gateway needs to change the base station system

30 identification (BSSID) of the access point. For example, an access point at a location originally belonging to Company A, is taken over by a new company, Company B. The reconfiguration request may be made by the gateway to change the BSSID of the access point to reflect the name of new Company B.

FIG. 9 depicts a block diagram of a third embodiment of a wireless network 900 suitable for use in the present invention. The network comprises at least two gateways (e.g., gateways 134<sub>1</sub> and 134<sub>2</sub>) each having at least one access point 138 coupled thereto, as discussed above with respect to FIGS. 1 and 2. For example, the first gateway 134<sub>1</sub> is coupled to first, second and third access points 138<sub>1</sub>, 138<sub>2</sub>, and 138<sub>3</sub> illustratively via Ethernet wiring 902<sub>1</sub>. Similarly, the second gateway 134<sub>2</sub> is coupled to fourth and fifth access points 138<sub>4</sub> and 138<sub>5</sub> illustratively via Ethernet wiring 902<sub>2</sub>. The first and second gateways 134<sub>1</sub> and 134<sub>2</sub> are coupled to the Internet 102 via the customer site local area network (LAN) 130. It is noted that the exemplary gateways 134<sub>1</sub> and 134<sub>2</sub> are illustratively coupled to the access points 138 and LAN 130 via Ethernet wiring, or any other high-speed communications medium, as discussed above with respect to FIGS 1 and 2. Furthermore, the first and second gateways 134<sub>1</sub> and 134<sub>2</sub> are also coupled to each other, illustratively via Ethernet wiring (e.g., LAN 130), among other high-speed communications medium, as discussed above.

As will be discussed below if further detail with respect to method 1000 of FIG. 10, a mobile host (MH) 150 is illustratively associated and receiving Internet services by the third access point (AP3) 138<sub>3</sub>, which is registered with the first gateway 134<sub>1</sub>. That is, assume that the MH 150 is roaming from the hotspot region provided by the third access point 138<sub>3</sub> that is associated with the first gateway 134<sub>1</sub>, to the hotspot region provided by the fifth access point 138<sub>5</sub> that is associated with the second gateway 134<sub>2</sub>. In one embodiment, the communications protocol of the present invention allows the MH 150 to roam, while providing continuous uninterrupted services.

FIG. 10 depicts a flow diagram of a method 1000 for roaming between access points of the wireless network 900 of FIG. 9. FIG. 10 should be viewed in conjunction with FIG. 9. The method 1000 starts at step 1001, and proceeds to step 1002, where the mobile host (MH) 150 is presently associated with a first access point (e.g., access point (AP3) 138<sub>3</sub>) and is registered with a first gateway (e.g., gateway (GW) 134<sub>1</sub>), from which the MH 150 is receiving either Internet or voice over IP (VoIP) services. The method 1000 then proceeds to step 1004.

At step 1004, the MH 150 roams within range of a second access point (e.g., AP5 138<sub>5</sub>), which is associated with a second gateway (e.g., second gateway 134<sub>2</sub>). For example, a user may roam from a first merchant in a shopping mall having to a second merchant in the shopping mall, where each 5 merchant has implemented its own gateway. The method 1000 then proceeds to step 1006.

At step 1006, the mobile host 150 sends a layer-3 message to the first gateway GW1 134<sub>1</sub>. The layer-3 message may be a user datagram protocol (UDP) message, among others. The layer-3 message includes information 10 indicating that the mobile host 150 is receiving a second beacon signal from a second access point (e.g., AP5 138<sub>5</sub>), as well as a notification that the mobile host 150 will attempt to be handed off from the first access point (e.g., AP3 138<sub>3</sub>) to the second access point AP5 138<sub>5</sub>. Once the first gateway GW1 134<sub>1</sub> receives the layer-3 message from the MH 150, at step 1008, the first gateway 15 GW1 134<sub>1</sub> buffers the packets it is receiving, illustratively from the Internet 102, for the mobile host 150.

At step 1010, the MH 150 associates with the second access point (e.g., AP5 138<sub>5</sub>) and registers with the second gateway (e.g., GW2 134<sub>2</sub>), as discussed above with respect to FIG. 8. During the registration process, the MH 20 150 further notifies the second gateway 134<sub>2</sub> that the MH 150 previously registered with the first gateway GW1 134<sub>1</sub>. That is, the MH 150 notifies the second gateway that it is currently registered with the first gateway 134<sub>1</sub>. The method 1000 then proceeds to step 1012.

At step 1012, the second gateway GW2 134<sub>2</sub> sends a gateway-to-gateway message to the first gateway GW1 134<sub>1</sub>, via the LAN 130, instructing the first gateway GW1 134<sub>1</sub> to send the buffered packets to the second gateway 134<sub>2</sub>, also via the LAN 130. The gateway-to-gateway message also instructs the first gateway GW1 134<sub>1</sub> to terminate the session with the mobile host 150 once the buffered packets are transferred to the second gateway GW2 134<sub>2</sub>. 25

Once the MH 150 is registered with the second gateway 134<sub>2</sub>, at step 30 1014, the second gateway 134<sub>2</sub> continues the session with the MH 150. Further, the first gateway 134<sub>1</sub> terminates the original session with the MH 150. The method 1000 then proceeds to step 1099, where the method 1000 ends.

Accordingly, the mobile host 150 is able to continue to receive information during a session when roaming from one hotspot to another hotspot, without losing connectivity to the source of information. That is, the only delay seen by the user of the MH 150 is the time that it takes to buffer the 5 information at the first gateway, and then register with the second gateway.

The communications protocol of the present invention allows a gateway in a wireless network environment to monitor the mobile hosts associated with access points registered therewith. Furthermore, the communications protocol allows a user to request various quality-of-service related features, such as best 10 effort or dedicated bandwidth when initiating a request for services from the service provider. Moreover, the communications protocol of the present invention performs load balancing while the users are currently engaged in a session, in a seamless manner, without interruption.

Although various embodiments that incorporate the teachings of the 15 present invention have been shown and described in detail herein, those skilled in the art can readily devise many other varied embodiments that still incorporate these teachings.